

WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



Crimson Clover After Tobacco and Corn.

Lunenburg County, Va.: "I have a piece of very poor gray sandy land in tobacco to be cleared. I used on the tobacco 700 to 800 pounds of fertilizer containing 10 per cent of phosphoric acid, 2 1-2 per cent ammonia and 1 per cent potash an acre. I wish to seed this land to crimson clover. How much fertilizer should I use on an acre and what analysis? Should it contain any ammonia? I wish to turn this clover for corn in the spring. Another lot of land, not so poor, is in red clover and brown soil, and rather puffy. I want to sow crimson clover on this, too, and for hay. Should I fertilize same as the other? What time should I sow the clover? I have oats and rye sown for fall sowing, and how should the land be prepared?" When a farmer writes to me that he has a poor piece of land I always feel like asking him how long he has owned it and who is responsible for its being in that state.

I hope to see the day when a Virginia farmer will feel ashamed to admit that his land is poor, for, as a rule, he is responsible for its being poor, since through good farming, there is little reason why it should not be made fertile and productive. You have liberally fertilized the land for tobacco, and if you are pulling the leaves for the curing and not cutting it off you can get the clover seed between the rows and sow fifteen pounds of clover seed an acre. It will do no harm to apply 300 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty pounds of muriate of potash an acre before sowing through the tobacco. Sow the clover as soon as possible now. The seed is selling where I live for \$4.50 per bushel. In the corn land where you want to grow the clover for hay I would cut the corn off at maturity and shock it, and then disk the land well and drill in a bushel of oats an acre and then sow the fifteen pounds of clover seed. On this land I would merely drill with the oats about 400 pounds of acid phosphate alone an acre. Early Jersey cabbage seed should be sown about the middle of September in a bed of rich soil. Last spring's tobacco bed will do very well if some fertilizer is raked in. Sow the seed thinly and get strong plants to set in late October or early November. Prepare the bed by plowing and run out furrows three feet apart and apply in these 1,000 pounds of a high-grade fertilizer strong in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. A little plow, then run a shovel plow through the furrows to mix the fertilizer in the soil and set the plants in the open furrows fifteen inches apart, and deep enough to cover the entire stem. This is for winter protection. In spring the soil is worked to the plants and well cultivated.

Getting a Pasture Quick.
"I have a hillside that I want to fence off as a pasture and set it in Bermuda grass in the spring. How can I get good pasture on it next summer, as the Bermuda will give little at first?"

You can prepare the land well after the grass is off. Cut the corn as soon as mature and cure it in shocks, and you can then prepare the land easily. You can sow in October a good seedling of mixed grasses, say fifteen pounds of orchard grass, ten pounds of tall fescue and five pounds of red top an acre and brush the seed in lightly with a smoothing harrow. Then, if you wish Bermuda, you can, you can get the seed, scatter some of it over the grass in May. But I believe that you will find the mixed grasses to give you all you need, and they will make better winter pasture than Bermuda, which fails with the first frost. Sowing a liberal amount of seed and fertilizing the land well, you should be able to get fairly good pasture there next summer if you do not turn too many cows.

Green Worms on Cabbage.
"How shall I destroy the green worms on cabbages?" Spray them with the arsenate of lead, one pound in twenty gallons of water. The poison will not affect the heads, as they form from the inner buds. I have had fairly good results from dusting the plants over with air-sprayed lime, in which a little salt is mixed. This has to be renewed as washed off.

White-Headed Crimson Clover.
"Will the white-headed crimson clover make a better hay crop than the red-headed variety, and if it better to sow with it?" Some people have tried the white-headed variety claim that it makes a heavier crop. I have never sown it and cannot say. I have had volunteer plants of the white appear among the red, and have decided that it seems to grow somewhat taller. It is always best to sow oats with crimson clover when wanted for hay, as it cures more easily. Sow a bushel of oats and fifteen pounds of the clover seed, and the crop as soon as the clover blooms without regard to the condition of the oats.

White Pearl Onions.
"Do you know anything about the White Pearl onion sets for fall planting that are offered by Richmond and Baltimore seedmen? I would like to plant some for early green onions if they will stand the winter all right." The Pearl onion sets will make good early green onions. I plant the Norfolk Queen and not the Queen of the Northern catalogues. They are earlier than the Pearl, and in mild winters I often get them large enough here for bunching in late February and always in March. I put them in furrows and bed on top and flatten the bed somewhat, and plant the sets rather deeply in the beds, so that the soil can be pulled away from them in spring and let the bulbs form nearly on the surface.

Propagating Scuppernon Vines.
"Please tell me the best way to propagate the Scuppernon grape." Take a long cane of the previous season's growth in the spring and lay it down in a trench about four inches deep and pin it fast. To this before frost starts. Then, as each shoot from a joint gets above the soil, fill in the earth, and by fall there will be a good bunch of roots from each joint, and the cane can be cut into as many canes as there are shoots. An old man in Eastern North Carolina is quite successful with a sort of Muscadine vines and cut them in pieces about four inches long. He

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

made a slit through the middle of the piece of root, and then made cuttings about ten inches long and cut the lower end into a wedge form and slipped it into the slit in the root, and then set the prepared cutting nearly full length in the ground. The cutting united with the root and made a strong plant.

Keeping Seed Corn.
"I shall select my seed corn in the field, and would like to know how to prevent weevils and other insects from attacking it?" Put the seed corn in a close box or bin and scatter moth balls, that you can get cheaply at any drug store, all through it among the ears. If any live weevils appear you will have to use the carbon bisulphide that I have several times directed to kill them.

A Hay Barn.
"Should the floor and lower sides of a hay barn be tight or open, and should there be free ventilation above the hay?" If a barn is to be devoted solely to the storage of hay it matters little whether the sides are closed or open. In fact, a barrack or open shed is as good a place to store hay as any. If hay is stored in a close barn, the floor above it, and the lower story is to be used for cattle, the floor above the stable should be made perfectly tight, and ventilation provided by running shafts from the floor up above the roof. Four twelve-inch planks will make a ventilating shaft for ten cows. The opening must be within a foot of the floor, which should be of concrete with shafts are brought in at the ceiling for the introduction of fresh air, and the foul air is taken out from the floor. Last fall I was in a cow stable attached to a large sanatorium near Baltimore, and noticed that the stable was close and damp and the workmen sweating. The ventilation was overhead. I showed the doctor in charge the difficulty with the stable, and he had the alteration made and the stable was made airy and comfortable. It was a perfect success, and that the stable no longer sweated, but was dry, sweet and warm. Ventilation above the cows carried off the pure air, while the foul air collected near the floor and the exhalations for the stock caused the sweating.

He simply put in a ventilating shaft twelve inches square with an opening at the floor and carried it up above the roof and introduced fresh air at the ceiling, and closed the overhead ventilator. This with an abundance of light will make a comfortable comfortable and warm. A dairyman in Northern Ohio who tried the plan, which is called the King ventilation, that when it was down to zero outside, his stables were dry and up above 50 inside. With hay stored above the stable, the floor should be perfectly tight, and the ventilators should be overhead through the roof.

Books on Grafting Dewberries.
Prince Edward County: "I get many letters from your columns in The Times-Dispatch, and would like a reply in your paper to the following. I had hoped that you would write on fruit grafting, which I wish to learn, and of which I know nothing. What is the best book to get on this subject? Is there anything gained by planting dewberries in the fall, so far as getting a crop the next spring is concerned? In a recent issue of The Times-Dispatch, I noticed your suggestion about tying the canes to stakes in the spring, and some weeks back noticed what you said about pinching the canes to induce a bushy growth. I was then tying to stakes, and had intended to try the other way about tying up. I am in doubt, and would like further advice. Which plan is best?"

Probably the best book you can get is Bailey's Nursery Book, published by the MacMillan Company, of New York. I think it is about \$1. I shall have something about grafting at the proper season for doing the work. As to dewberries, I have given the two methods. The practice of all the growers in North Carolina, who are very successful with their plants and make good crops, is to let the young canes trail on the ground until spring as a winter protection, and then tying them up to stakes in the spring for fruiting. Where I now live the general practice is to pinch the young canes in the summer, to induce a bushy growth, and no stakes are used. I have never tried this plan, and from what I see as the result, I am of the opinion that while the staking and tying is a good method, and at some expense, the crop is far better, and I would not advise the bush method. It makes the cultivation more difficult and it is harder to keep the patch clean from the ever-present crab grass. Then, too, a great deal of the fruit gets on the ground and is gritty, and I am sure that finer fruit is made where the canes are allowed to make full growth, and are tied up to stakes in the spring.

The old canes, after fruiting, are cut out, of course. Planting dewberries in the fall will not give you a crop the next spring, as the canes must be cut back hard, whether planted in fall or spring, and a new growth must be made during the first summer to make fruit the next spring.

Virginia Lands.
A Northern correspondent writes: "Can you give me any information about lands near Roanoke? Would \$1,550 be too much to pay for twenty acres in that section?" Such queries cannot be intelligently answered. There are some very fine lands near Roanoke, and some thin hills, as in all of the mountain sections, and what any twenty acres there would be worth is more than I could say, unless I knew the particular twenty acres. The land named may be low or high, according to the location of the land and its character. No one should ever buy land anywhere without a personal inspection, and a taking into consideration the market facilities and the social surroundings, and whether there are good buildings or none. I mention this here because I get a great many similar letters from Northern people, and, as I am not in the real estate business, I am not in a position to put a price on any one's land. More depends on the man himself than what he pays for land, and the Northern man with small means who comes South and invests all he has in land, and that a piece of land is a small part of what he needs to make a living. He needs some cash capital, brains and energy, and a knowledge of farming, and with these he can make a success almost anywhere in Virginia.

LEADING TEAMS CLOSE TOGETHER

With Only Three Days Remaining, No Club Has Pennant Clinched.

Charlotte, N. C., August 31.—With only three days remaining of the season in the North Carolina League, no team has the pennant clinched. Winston-Salem, who has kept the lead since the latter part of June, is still at the head of the percentage column, but is only one game ahead of Durham, the nearest contender, and Raleigh third in the race, is only a half game behind Durham. Asheville, by losing the last series to Raleigh, is out of the running, but will finish at the head of the second division, while Charlotte and Greensboro are having a merry time trying to keep out of the cellar position.

All the teams are scheduled to play two games each to-morrow, Labor Day, and these games will probably decide the pennant. Should Winston-Salem take both games from Greensboro, that will practically decide the contest. Raleigh and Durham will play six games this week, and one of these teams will have to take four out of the six to win the pennant, and Winston-Salem will have to lose four games to Greensboro, which seems almost impossible, although Charlotte, the tail-enders, took a double-header from Winston-Salem Saturday. This is by far the closest and most exciting race in baseball that has ever been staged in this section. The season closes Wednesday, with Raleigh playing Durham, Winston-Salem Greensboro, and Asheville Charlotte.

GOLFERS SPEND DAY AT PRACTICE

Garden City, N. Y., August 31.—More than half of the golfers who will be in play in the national amateur golf championship to-morrow took part in preliminary practice on the Garden City Club's links to-day.

Eben M. Byers, of Allegheny, Pa., a former titleholder, made a round of 71 yesterday after missing a three-foot putt on the home green. This was easily the best score made during the last five days.

The opening day's play will be confined to the first half of the 36-hole qualifying round, and the sixty-four players who lead will continue at medal play for the other 18 holes Tuesday morning. Then the thirty-two who qualify for the championship will be paired for a match play round of 18 holes. The second and third rounds, as well as the semifinal contests, will be at 36 holes.

Among those who played to-day were Jerome B. Travers, the champion, Walter J. Travis, Garden City; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau; W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Eben M. Byers, Pittsburgh, all former champions.

It is Harry Griffin's ambition to break the hoodoo of the season. Richmond has so far failed to win a game from Petersburg in Petersburg during 1913. If the ex-Pork Union coach can pull the trick he will establish himself in the good book of fandom. Griffin has always performed well against Petersburg. The trouble heretofore has been that the Colts failed to score runs for him. There's an axiom in baseball which says that no club can win games unless runs are scored. That's why Harry Griffin has lost.

Yum Moreland, who broke into the Virginia League for the second time this season, on Saturday, this time as a Colt, was sent to Washington to bring back with him some pitchers. He was told to use his own judgment, but to bring somebody. At a late hour last night he had not been heard from, nor did Steve Griffin, the pilot of the locals, know anything concerning what he might have accomplished. Kidwell and Kelly are the hurlers looked upon with most favor by Manager Steve. However, anybody would help out at this stage of the season.

The Grays play the Bankers in Washington to-day. There'll be a surprise, which is ambiguous enough to hide behind.

CLUBS IN CLOSE RACE FOR PENNANT

Mobile and Atlanta in Neck-and-Neck Fight in Southern Association.

Atlanta, Ga., August 31.—With one week of play before the close of the 1913 season, the race for the Southern Association pennant has narrowed down to a bitter neck and neck struggle between the Mobile and Atlanta clubs. For the last several days the fight for the leadership, with the four first division teams as contenders, has furnished the most exciting Southern baseball enthusiasts have experienced in many seasons past.

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If you are successful in your work; if you are quick or clever at ANY form of work or play, then you may be sure that you have some ingenuity. And it is ingenuity that leads to the solving of the Booklovers' Contest pictures. Each picture represents the title of a book—and the seventy-seven titles represented by the pictures are contained in the contest catalogue.

What the Contest Is WHAT THE CATALOGUE IS

It consists of 77 pictures, one published each day in this paper, and each picture representing the title of a book. You simply tell what book titles each picture represents, and when all 77 have been published, send in your set of answers. You will find this an easy, simple game, and the rewards are large. And you get all the pictures published to date FREE with the Contest Catalogue.

Start to-day. You can win.
\$1200.00 in Gold Coin Divided Into Fifty Prizes

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What Book Does This Picture Represent?
Write Title and Name of Author in Form Below

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Street and Number

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TOTAL NUMBER OF PICTURES, 77. Contest began July 27th. Each day a different picture appears in this space. Cut them out. Save them until the last picture appears on October 11th. Don't send in partial lists. Wait until you have all the answers to the 77. Read Rules, Daily Story and Special Announcements in another part of this paper. It will help you win a prize. Extra pictures and coupons of any date that have appeared may be had at 2c. Enter to-day without registering your name. Merely Save Pictures and Coupons as they appear.

ENTER THIS CONTEST TO-DAY.
You can enter contest at any time. Order the paper sent you for three months beginning with issue of day your order is received.
Get in the contest right now. It is just becoming interesting. Don't miss a single picture. Get this paper every day.

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The principal features in connection with this contest are copyrighted by the Booklovers' Contest Co., San Francisco, Cal.

For All the Correct Titles Are in the Catalogue

YOU WILL FIND TEN OF THESE 77 TITLES PLAINLY MARKED IN THIS CATALOGUE BY STARS. THUS YOU ONLY HAVE TO FIT THESE TEN STARRED TITLES TO TEN OF THE 77 PICTURES. THIS LEAVES YOU BUT 67 TITLES THEREFORE WHICH YOU HAVE TO FIND FOR YOURSELF.

In the Contest Catalogue you will find seven certificates. Each certificate is good for five pictures. Thus, you get 35 pictures FREE with the catalogue. For instance, Certificate No. 1 is good for Pictures Nos. 1 to 5; Certificate No. 2 is good for Pictures Nos. 6 to 10; Certificate No. 3 is good for Pictures Nos. 11 to 15; Certificate No. 4 is good for Pictures Nos. 16 to 20; Certificate No. 5 is good for Pictures Nos. 21 to 25; Certificate No. 6 is good for Pictures Nos. 26 to 30; Certificate No. 7 is good for Pictures Nos. 31 to 35.

How to Use the Certificates

If you wish Pictures Nos. 1 to 5, tear out Certificate No. 1 and present it at the office of The Times-Dispatch, and the clerk will give you the pictures, or send in the certificate by mail, with the proper postage, and the pictures will be mailed to you. If you wish Pictures Nos. 1 to 10, tear out Certificates Nos. 1 and 2. If you wish Pictures Nos. 1 to 20, tear out Certificates Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Of course you cannot use a certificate for pictures until the actual pictures you want have been published in the paper. For instance, if you wished Pictures Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, you would have to wait until Pictures Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 have been actually printed in the paper.

If you use your ingenuity and your catalogue you will win, and remember that you get 35 pictures FREE with the catalogue. This is a double opportunity for you—the catalogue and the first 35 pictures together.

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If you cut this order form, fill it out and send or bring it in with the sum designated and you will receive the Official Copyrighted Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles and seven certificates, redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures in the contest. In the catalogue are all the correct titles of the seventy-seven pictures. Catalogue 35 cents at this office, 40 cents by mail.

CONTEST EDITOR'S ::::OFFICIAL:::: Booklovers' Catalogue

Here is a portion of one of the pages of the Catalogue, showing how the titles are listed in alphabetical order. One of the catalogue certificates, redeemable for five free pictures, is shown also. The 77 titles which the 77 pictures represent are contained in this catalogue, and YOU can find them there.

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